

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, OF TORONTO.

VOL. I. No. 5.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



MAJOR-GENERAL MIDDLETON AND CAPT. WISE, A.D.C.

(From Photographs by Topley.)

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.



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TORONTO, MAY 2ND, 1885.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order that persons residing in coun-  
try districts where no newsdealer is estab-  
lished may find it less difficult to obtain  
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ING and PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

### THE SITUATION AT THE FRONT.

WHILE General Strange's brigade is  
making steady progress in the direction  
of Edmonton, the troops under Colonel  
Otter are resting at Battleford, after their  
fatiguing march, pending the receipt of  
orders as to the next work devolving on  
them.

The engagement at Fish Creek, referred  
to at greater length elsewhere, shows that  
it is not the intention of the rebels to run  
away, as many expected they would do.  
No very substantial gain can be scored as  
the result of that fight, but the volunteers  
have now experienced the baptism of fire,  
and their conduct on the occasion was  
everything that their fellow-countrymen  
could hope or desire.

No information has yet been obtained  
as to the fate of the prisoners in the  
hands of Big Bear. It is to be feared  
they will be held as hostages by the sav-  
ages, who hope by this means to procure  
immunity from well-deserved punishment.

Toronto, April 29th, 1885.

### "WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER."

VERY many of our fair readers are  
anxious to know whether the boys who  
belong to the North-West Field Force will  
be allowed to return to their homes imme-  
diately that the rebels have been captured  
or dispersed. Without claiming to be the  
possessor of Cabinet secrets or too closely  
in the confidence of Gen. Middleton, or  
even to have succeeded to the mantle of a  
Bond-street prophet, we may venture to  
predict that, when the expedition has  
accomplished its main object, the militia  
organizations of the eastern Provinces and  
Manitoba will be ordered home, and that  
the pacification of the disturbed districts  
will be completed by provisional corps  
formed of men who volunteer out of the  
various battalions for continued service so  
long as may be necessary. This was the  
policy pursued during the early part of  
the American Civil War, and it has the  
great advantage of allowing those who  
wish to return to their ordinary occupations  
an opportunity to do so without dishonor,  
while at the same time it affords officers  
and men whose taste for soldiering has  
not been satiated by the experience of a  
campaign, the chance to perpetuate a  
career for which it is but fair to assume  
they are peculiarly qualified. It would be  
an outrage for men to be detained from  
their professional or other profitable busi-  
ness avocations for a longer period than  
the exigencies of the public service de-  
mand, in order that they might be kept  
employed in garrison or police duty, for  
which plenty of men willing to engage  
could soon be brought into a proper state  
of efficiency. The Government has already  
obtained authority from Parliament to  
raise the strength of the North-West  
Mounted Police to one thousand men,  
which force should soon be sufficient, with  
the local militia organizations, to afford  
ample security for life and property.

Just as England has her million of  
fighting men enrolled by voluntary enlist-  
ment, so has Canada her 40,000 men—the  
flower of the youth of the country—ready  
for duty in the first line. Indeed, this is  
only the first line of defence, for the still  
firmer bone and sinew of the community,  
those mature men of hardened muscles  
who have their individual hearths and  
homes to protect, are hardly to be found  
among them, though they are "ready,  
aye, ready" to respond to the call to arms  
should occasion require. Therefore, only a  
long continued strain upon the resources  
of the country in men would require the  
authorities to resort to the alternative the  
law provides of a recourse to the ballot as  
a compulsory means of providing recruits  
not to be obtained as volunteers. Con-  
sideration of the fact that such a recourse  
would become a stern necessity, in the  
event of the contingency referred to aris-  
ing, should cause those who have no per-  
sonal taste for military training and ser-  
vice to duly appreciate the public spirit  
and martial ardor of the young men who  
cheerfully enter the ranks of the various  
volunteer militia corps throughout the  
Dominion.

THERE are many banks, merchants, legal  
firms, and others who at the present time  
suffer temporary inconvenience by the  
absence of certain of their employees "on  
service." The *Monetary Times* gave the fol-  
lowing partial list showing how widely the  
effect of the call to arms is experienced:—

Among firms and corporations whose em-  
ployees have been sent along with the Toronto  
contingent from this city are:—John Mac-  
donald & Co., three in number; Wyld, Brock  
& Co., three; McCall & Co., one; A. R.  
McMaster & Bros., one; Robert Walker  
& Sons, three; W. A. Murray & Co., one;  
Grand Trunk Freight Sheds, seven; Cana-  
dian Pacific Railway, one; Toronto Post  
Office, one; Northern & North-Western  
Railway, ten men; Blake, Kerr & Co., six;  
Great North Western Telegraph Company,  
one; Bell Telephone Company, three;  
Gooderham & Worts, one; Bank of Com-  
merce, two; Dominion Bank, one; Federal  
Bank, one; Imperial Bank, one; Bank of  
Montreal, two; Livingston & Johnson, one;  
Hughes Bros., two, and so on.

### Toronto Advertisements.

#### WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail (Can.) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a mucopurulent discharge caused by  
the presence and development of a vegetable  
parasite in the internal lining membrane of the nose.  
The parasite is the simplest living form known  
that lives upon organs, and is only developed un-  
der favorable circumstances, and these are:—  
Morbidity of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle  
of tubercle the germ poison of syphilis, mercury,  
toxins, from the retention of the effete matter  
of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ven-  
tilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that  
are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep  
the internal lining membrane of the nose in a  
constant state of irritation, ever ready for the  
deposits of the seeds of these germs, which spread  
up the nostrils, and down the fauces, or back of  
the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up  
the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing  
in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; usurping  
the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending  
in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to cure this dis-  
tressing disease by the use of inhalants, medicated  
vapors and other ingenious devices, but none of  
these treatments can do a particle of good until  
the parasites are either destroyed or removed  
from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well-known physician of forty  
years' standing, after much experimenting, suc-  
ceeded in discovering the necessary combination  
of ingredients which never fail in absolutely and  
permanently eradicating this horrible disease,  
whether standing for one year or forty years.  
Those who may be suffering from the above dis-  
ease, should without delay, communicate with the  
business managers.

Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON,  
305 King St. West, Toronto, Canada,  
and enclose stamp for their treatise on Catarrh.

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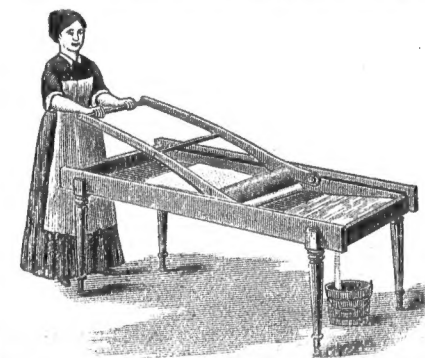


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DEAR SIR:  
I am sending you my Type-Writer to be remodelled. I trust that you will see that it is well done, and that it is made to work as well as it now does when the improvements are added. As I think you are aware, I have had this machine some seven or eight years; and have done an immense amount of work with it; and have never yet had a breakage, nor has it ever been out of order; or had a penny expended on it for repairs or anything else. I think, too, you will admit from an examination of the memo, enclosed, that the performance of the machine leaves very little to be desired. Please take care of it, and let me have it back at the earliest possible moment.  
Yours truly, Wm. A. Sims, Manager for the Dominion.  
THOS. BENGOUGH, Esq., Toronto.



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The Best Family Sewing Machine.  
Office, 85 King Street West, City.

### WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

We are always glad to notice improvements,  
especially such as has lately been made by Mr.  
J. H. Rosenbaum, who has been a resident of this  
city for many years. He has just completed the  
remodelling of that dark and unattractive store  
159 King Street east, St. Lawrence Hall Buildings,  
and it is to-day one of the finest in the city. He  
has also stocked it with a complete line of Sta-  
tionery, Fancy Goods, Musical Instruments, House  
Furnishings, etc. The place is well illuminated by  
electric lights, also many other attractions which  
are worthy of observation.

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## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK.

THE first brush that General Middleton's troops had with the rebels took place on April the 24th inst., and was fought with Riel's advance forces by half of the General's command. It will be remembered that on starting out from Clark's Crossing to find the enemy, the command was divided into about equal numbers.

General Middleton was advancing down the right bank with the following force:—

90th Battalion (Winnipeg).....	304
"A" Battery.....	120
"C" Company School of Infantry.	40
Armed teamsters.....	66
Major Boulton's scouts.....	60
Total.....	590
Colonel Montizambert was marching down the left or west bank with the following:—	
10th Royal Grenadiers.....	250
Winnipeg Field Battery.....	52
Capt. French's scouts.....	40
Teamsters.....	80
	422

General Middleton had on his staff Lt.-Col. Houghton, Deputy Adjutant-General of Military District No. 10, and his two aides-de camp, Captains Wise and Doucet. The ravine where the rebels made their stand is in the shape of the letter V, Fish Creek running west along the bottom, and the principal rifle pits being at the junction of the arms. The General, with his staff, was riding well to the front, as was his habit, with Major Boulton's horse, who were acting as scouts. When about five miles from McIntosh, where they had camped the night before, and on approaching the small bluffs covered with timber, about twenty or thirty of the enemy's scouts opened fire, killing several of the scouts' horses and wounding some of the men. On the west side, about the centre, stood two log houses and straw stacks. After firing a volley from two bluffs the scouts got under cover, when the General turned around to Capt. Wise, his A.D.C., and told him to bring up the advance guard of the 90th, under Capt. F. I. Clarke. While the troops were coming up the General received a bullet through his hat. Two guns of "A" Battery approached at a gallop under command of Capt. Peters, the guns being supported by the garrison division (on foot) under Capt. Peters and Lieut. Rivers. After a couple of shrapnels had been fired at them, the half-breeds retired into the ravine. While being driven across, Sergeant Stewart, of Major Boulton's Horse, killed an Indian who had already shot four horses. The remainder of the 90th were then sent up, Major Buchanan commanding the right half-battalion, and Major Boswell the left half. "C" Company Toronto Infantry School, being on the extreme right, had two or three hot skirmishes for possession of a knoll about five hundred yards up the ravine. Being ordered to retire from it, it was taken by the rebels, but the infantry again drove them out. While this was going on at the right, the garrison division of "A" Battery, who were supporting the guns, and a company of the 90th, under Capt. Forrest, made a dash across the opening and gained the top of the ravine. The remainder of the forces were gradually worked up and kept closing on the enemy. In the meantime the guns were being moved from point to point, so as to obtain the most advantageous position for shelling the rebels in the ravine. They drove the enemy out of one of the two log-houses they occupied, and bowled over and set on fire three adjacent stacks of straw. The shrapnel was too much for them, and they began to bolt towards the other side of the ravine, where the left wing was peppering them. This move was the first symptom of weakness they had exhibited, and General Middleton at once took advantage of it and ordered the whole force to close in upon them, his object apparently being to surround them. The rebel commander, however, was not to be caught in that way. Instead of bunching all his force on the left, away from the fire of the artillery, he sent only a portion of it there to keep our men busy while the rest tailed off to the north, retiring slowly as our two wings closed on them. Dumont was evidently on the lookout for the appearance of Col. Montizambert's force from the other side of the river, and in adopting the movement just described, he completely disposed of Gen. Middleton's chances of cutting him off. A scout from the General called across the river to Col. Montizambert that the General wanted the infantry to cross and come to his support at once. No. 2 Company of the Royal Grenadiers, under Capt. Mason

and Lieuts. Irving and Hay, then crossed on the scow. Lord Melgund and Capt. Young crossed with them, and after about three-quarters of a mile march from the river bank they came up with the right who were engaged with the enemy, who appeared to be under cover in a deep ravine. When this company of the 10th arrived they were sent over on the right flank and thrown out in skirmishing order so as to enfilade the ravine and to relieve some of the troops who had been in action all day. About 60 of the rebels were seen to retreat on horseback, the remainder in the ravine being unable to do so owing to their horses being captured or shot. Infantry could not, of course, follow mounted men, and Boulton's scouts were not numerous enough to attempt a pursuit. The whole force was, therefore, ordered to halt, and at 3.30 p.m. it marched back a little to the south of the ravine where the fight began, and close to the river, where dinner was prepared, and the men repaired damages after their hard day's work. The Winnipeg Field Battery arrived from across the river, and, with the Grenadiers, gave the best they had to their gallant comrades of the 90th, "A" and "C." Camp was pitched here for the night. Just below the camp a rough field hospital was formed, in charge of Dr. Orton, M.P., and others, who was busy with the wounded. Nurses were drafted and everything made comfortable for the poor fellows. Rain had fallen from time to time during the day, and about 8 p.m. a heavy storm of rain, hail, and lightning, with terrific thunder, passed over the camp. Double guards were put on, and pickets and videttes posted everywhere, the General taking the utmost care to protect the troops in case the rebels returned. Nothing was seen or heard of them, however, except when a small mounted party of them approached the outer pickets and cheered. A number of cattle which Dumont had with him, and which had been stampeded during the fight, strayed into camp during the night, and were promptly corralled by the men.

The following is a list of the casualties, which, it will be seen, are heavy enough:—

## 90TH BATTALION.

A Co.—Private Ferguson, killed, shot in the heart; Private Hutchinson, killed, shot in the heart; Private W. W. Mathews, left arm broken; Corp. Theker, shot in arm and hand; Private C. Kemp, shot in the groin. B Co.—Private Wheeler, killed, shot in the head; Private Swan, slight wound in arm; Private M. O. R. Jarvis, two wounds in arm; Private Stovel, wound in shoulder; Private Johnson, slightly wounded. C Co.—Lieut. Swinford, severely wounded in head, feared mortally; Corp. Lethbridge, severely wounded in breast; Corp. Code, wounded in the leg; Private Chambers, slightly in the neck; Private W. H. Canniff, slightly in the arm. D Co.—Private Ennis, killed; Corp. Bowdell, slightly wounded. E Co.—No casualties. F Co.—Capt. Clarke, very severely wounded in back while moving from one bluff to another, still alive; Private D. Hislop, arm fractured; Private A. Blackwood, slight wound in thigh.

## "A" BATTERY.

Driver Harrison, killed; Gunner Demanolly, killed; Gunner Cook, killed; Gunner Ainsworth, shot in body, fatally; Sergt.-Major Mawhinney, right arm broken; Bombardier Taylor, wounded in back while leading; Gunner Morrison, badly wounded; Gunner Woodman, badly wounded; Gunner McGrath, badly wounded; Gunner Asselin, badly wounded; Gunner Imrie, wounded in thigh; Gunner Ouillet, wounded in shoulder; Driver Turner, wounded in cheek; Driver Wilson, right arm broken.

## INFANTRY SCHOOL.

Private Watson, mortally wounded, and since dead; Col.-Sergt. Cummings, flesh wound in the leg; Private R. Jones, arm fractured; Private H. Jones, shot through the jaw; Private Harris, arm fractured; Private E. McDonald, flesh wound in arm; Private R. H. Dunn, wounded in arm and hand, shot twice.

## BOULTON'S HORSE.

Capt. Gardner, two slight wounds; Trooper James Langford, two slight wounds; Trooper Perrine, arm broken; Trooper King, two wounds in leg; Trooper D'Arcy Baker, very serious wound, since dead; Trooper Bruce, very serious wound in lung; Sergt. Stewart, slight wound in ear and hand.

Capt. Wise, A.D.C., had two horses shot under him, and received a slight ankle wound. The man who shot him was in a small rifle pit, and wore a slouch hat with buckskin band, and was a good marksman. About 1.30 Capt. Doucet, A.D.C., received a flesh wound in the arm below the elbow. Major Buchanan had a horse shot under him. Major Boswell had a bullet hit the heel of his boot. Major Boulton, while standing by his horse, had it riddled by buckshot, and another was shot under him.

## TYPICAL SKETCHES IN THE DRILL-SHED, HAMILTON.

We are again indebted to Mr. Morrison for sketches which have enabled our artist to present a capital page as a contribution by the volunteers of Hamilton.

## Toronto Advertisements.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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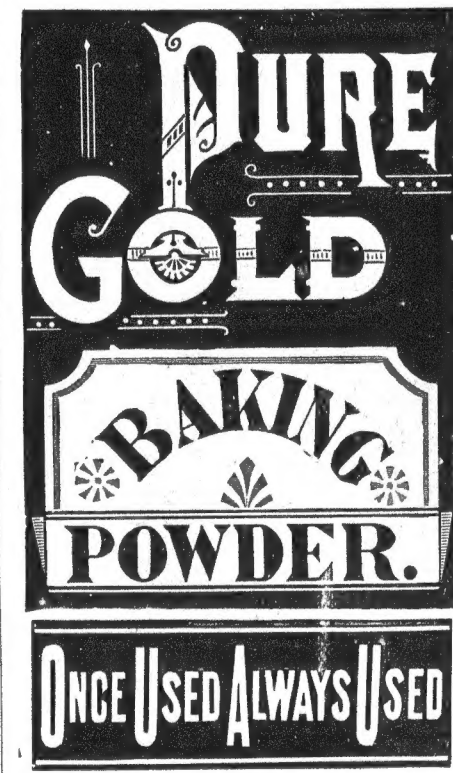
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The Pure Gold Coffee  
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Will Apply to one as well as to  
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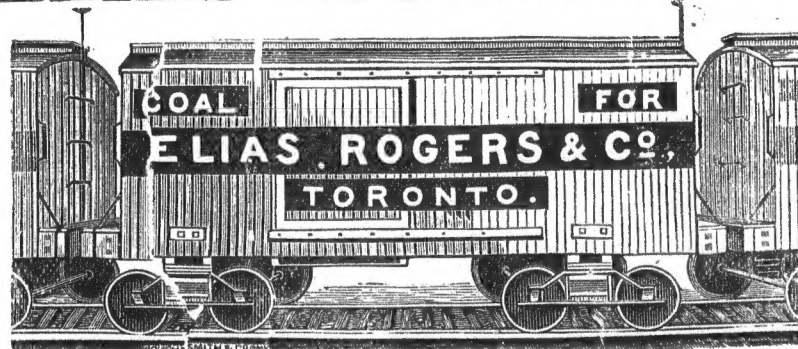
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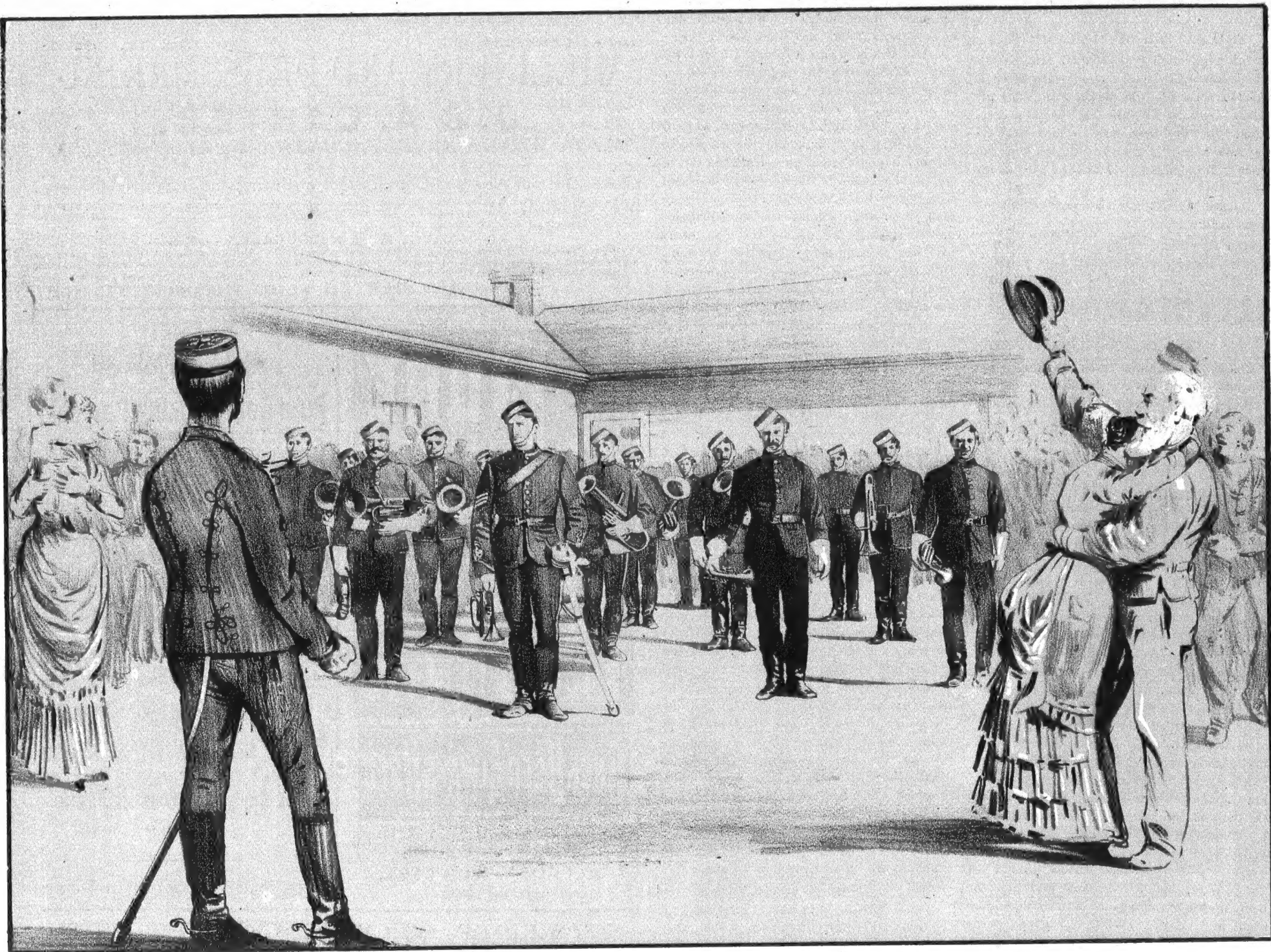
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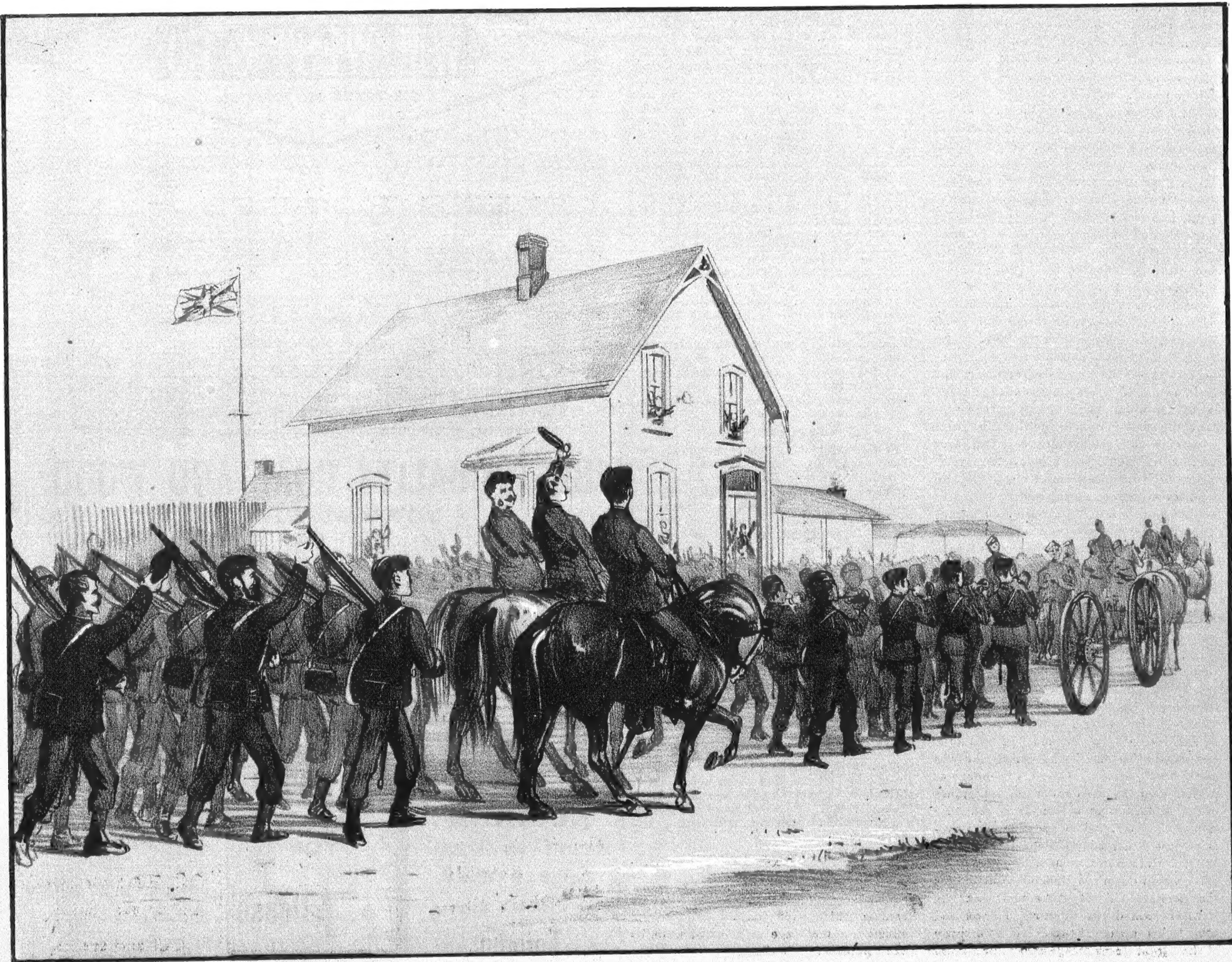
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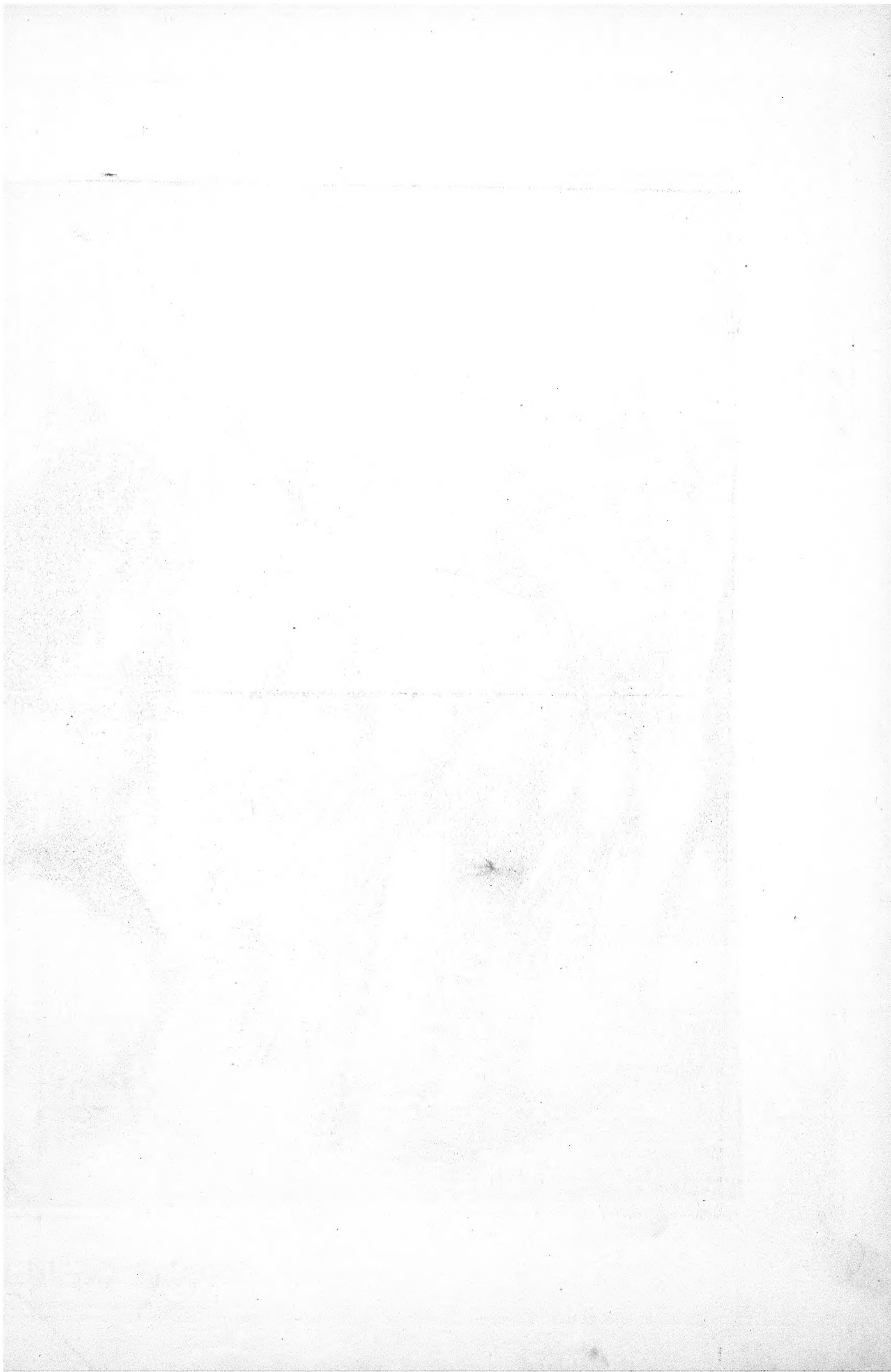


THE MOUNTED POLICE BAND PARADING AT BATTLEFORD, TO PLAY IN THE GARRISON OF FORT PITT.



THE RELIEF OF BATTLEFORD.









PUBLISHED BY GRIP, P. & P. CO.

Beardy.

Big Bear.

Louis Rell.

White Cap.

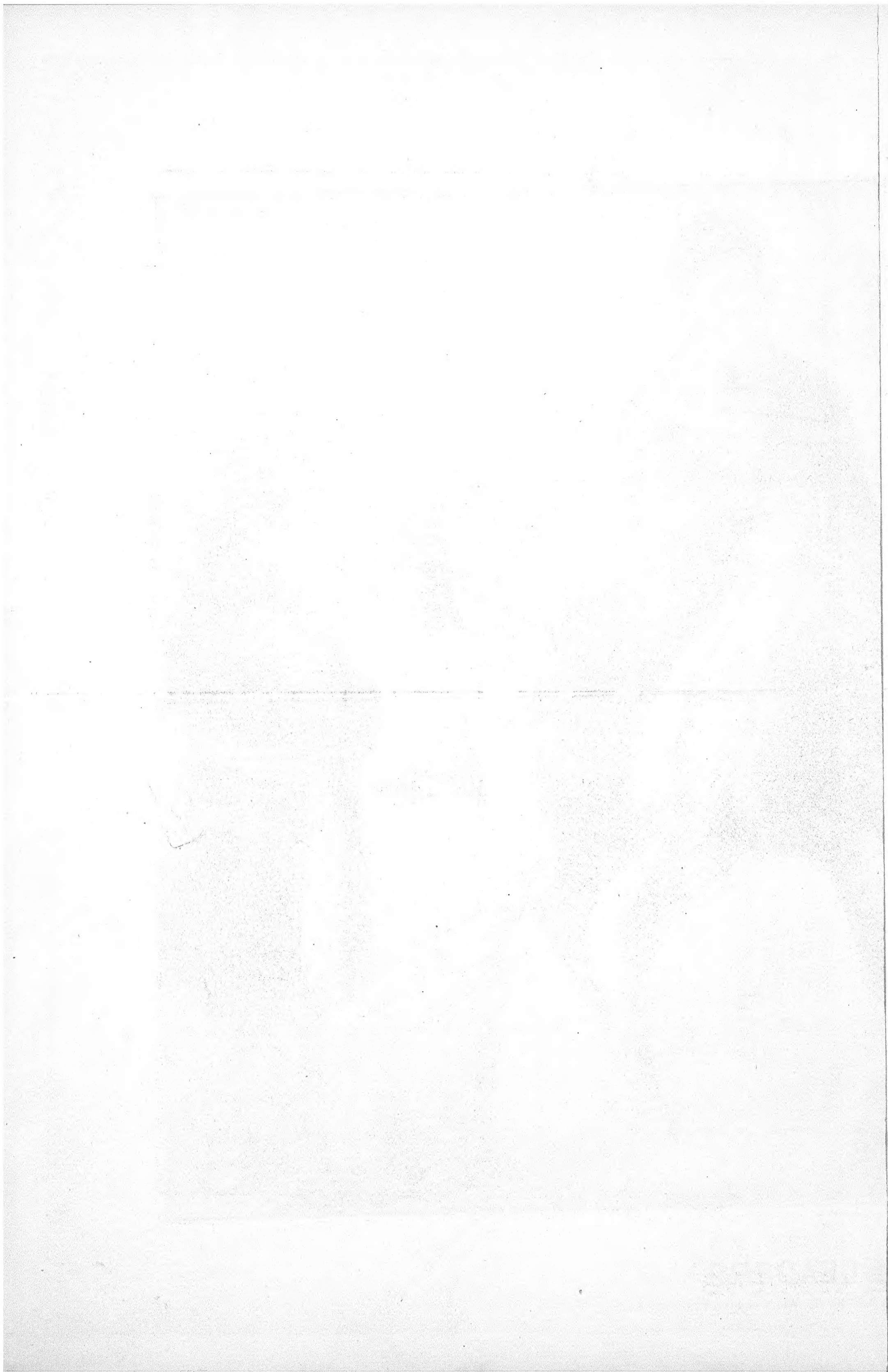
Gabriel Dumont.

## GROUP OF REBEL LEADERS

TAKING A PROMINENT PART IN THE ARMED RISING OF 1885, IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES OF CANADA.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.









(From a Photograph of the locality, and special information supplied by Mr. J. N. Lake.)

THE BATTLE OF FISH CREEK



## THE RELIEF OF BATTLEFORD.

The advance guard of Col. Otter's brigade, consisting of Mounted Police scouts, reached Battleford on the 24th April, and on the 25th (Sunday morning) the remainder of the brigade arrived. The Queen's Own accordingly, who left the South Saskatchewan on the 18th, made Battleford, on the North Saskatchewan, on the 26th, marching say 168 miles in nine days, which is remarkably good considering the nature of the country traversed. Our illustration shows the column marching into the fort at Battleford. The prominent building in the background is the officers' quarters, which have latterly been appropriated to the use of refugee families. The scene is based upon a photograph.

## THE MOUNTED POLICE BAND.

Our illustration shows the band of the Mounted Police paraded in front of the barracks at Battleford prior to starting out to meet the gallant garrison of Fort Pitt and play them in. Such alarming reports had been received as to the fate of Inspector Dickens' command that the arrival of the small detachment occasioned the highest gratification and rejoicing among the occupants of the beleaguered post. The band, of whom we have received a photograph, were left with the detachment that stayed to protect Battleford, when Major Crozier marched to Duck Lake to deal with the half-breed rebels.

The facts concerning the attack on Fort Pitt are as follows:—On April 15 Big Bear and his band approached the fort and sending a message demanded arms and ammunition from the police. Inspector Dickens answered that that could never be. The scouts returning from Frog Lake were at this time fired on, one policeman named Cowan being killed and Constable Lonsby wounded. The latter ran for the fort and was pursued. The police then opened fire from the barracks, killing four Indians and wounding others, and driving them back. The Indians numbered 250. Just before the firing commenced Mr. McLean, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had a parley with Big Bear, who told him that it was intended to kill only the police, and that if the civilians would leave the fort they would be safe. Mr. McLean, for the safety of the women and children, then left with the civilians, and are now with the Indians. This reduced the garrison to 22 police, and this number being insufficient to defend the fort they left the same afternoon on a scow which they had previously built, bringing all the ammunition and arms. Before leaving the police received word from Mr. McLean that the Indians had coal oil and fire arrows ready to fire the fort if the police remained. The conduct of the police was most gallant in every respect. On their arrival Col. Morris sent the police band to meet them and they marched into the barracks amid the enthusiastic cheers of the whole population.

## GROUP OF THE REBEL LEADERS.

The two-page picture which forms the Supplement to the present issue of the ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS presents in characteristic attire the leaders in the present outbreak in the North-West. The central figure is an excellent portrait of Louis Riel, the head and front of this mischievous rising, and is taken from a recent photograph. It is true that some pictures of this arch-rebel have shown him wearing his full beard, as was certainly his habit about five years ago, when the writer was personally introduced to him in Dakota. Still, it is asserted that of late he has adopted the prevalent custom in the United States, and shaved all but his moustache. The portraits of the other leaders whose names appear have been engraved from photographs, and are no doubt correct, if not in every case the most recent, likenesses. Special interest attaches to the picture of Gabriel Dumont, the intrepid commander-in-chief of the rebels, whose skilful strategy and practical tactics enabled the half-breeds and Indians to do the Canadian troops such serious damage in the engagement at Fish Creek.

Apologies, it is opportune to announce that the publishers have in preparation a two-page picture, grouping the leaders on "our side," which will form an excellent companion to the present supplement. Its completion has only been delayed by the difficulty experienced in obtaining satisfactory portraits of all the officers it is proposed to include in it. We shall feel obliged to those of our readers who can send us portraits of any of the officers commanding corps who have gone to the front.

## GEN. MIDDLETON AND HIS A.D.C.

The spirited equestrian pictures which appear on the front page of the present number do full credit to our artist; but to Mr. Topley, of Ottawa, are we indebted for the excellent photographs by which such speaking likenesses were secured. The following sketches

of the 'rough old soldier and his gallant A.D.C. will meet with general acceptance:

Major-Gen. Frederick D. Middleton, C.B., is the third son of the late Major General Charles Middleton of the English army. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and obtained his first commission as ensign on December 30th, 1842. He saw his first active service in New Zealand, where some of the chiefs who had signed a treaty accepting English protection and sovereignty in 1840, had in 1844 broken out in insurrection and destroyed an English settlement on the south coast. It was in 1846 that this general, then an ensign, arrived on the scene, and a short time afterward took part in the attack upon Waiwaka. After the close of the war in 1848, he was sent to India, where he served during the Lenthal rebellion. It was, however, during that critical period for England's empire in the east, the time of the Sepoy rebellion of 1857-1858, that General Middleton distinguished himself. In the expedition for the famous relief of Lucknow he served as orderly officer to General Franks, and took part in the action at Suttorpore, and in the many engagements which occurred during the advance. During that week of hard fighting which preceded the capture of the city, General Middleton, who had become an aide-de-camp to General Lugard, distinguished himself for bravery, where all were brave, and for his gallant conduct at the storming of Bank's house and the Montiniere, he was rewarded with the brevet of major. Lucknow was in the possession of the British on the 15th of March, but officers were allowed little rest, and on the 15th of the next month, April, the General, then captain and a staff officer to Sir Edward Lugard, took a leading part in one skirmish with the rebels at Agemghur, where for the personal bravery he displayed, and for his heroic conduct in risking his own life to save those of comrades, he was recommended by General Lugard to Lord Clyde for the Victoria Cross. The story of his heroism is as follows:—Captain Middleton was commanded by General Lugard to take command of a troop of the Military Train in an attack upon a large force of the rebels. In a desperate charge, in which the Third Sikh Cavalry took part, Lieutenant Hamilton, of the troop, fell from his horse. Some Sepoy rebels rushed at him to cut him to pieces when Captain Middleton and another officer named Murphy rushed to the aid of the wounded officer, and killing some of his assailants drove off the rest, and defended him until he was carried off the field. Within an hour of that gallant act, a private named Fowles was unhorsed and wounded, and Captain Middleton came to his aid, and after driving off his assailants, coolly dismounted and placing the wounded man on his own horse brought him into camp. Lord Clyde refused to recommend Middleton for the Victoria Cross on the ground that he was on the personal staff at the time. His companion in this first heroic act, however, received the Cross. General Middleton served throughout the mutiny, and was many times specially mentioned in home despatches. In 1861 General Middleton came to Canada as major of the 29th Regiment, sent out here during the Trent affair. The station of the corps was at Hamilton, but Major Middleton spent a great deal of his spare time in this city, where he had many friends. While in Canada he married Miss Doucet, a member of a well-known family of Montreal. After serving for ten years on the staff of General Wyndham, he left Canada on the withdrawal of the British troops. He then received the appointment of Commandant of the Royal Military College, where he had studied. In November last, just in time to prevent his retirement under the new rules from active service, he was appointed to the command of the militia of Canada, on the retirement of General Lugard, and happily nothing has occurred to diminish the confidence which the public repose in his energy and professional ability. According to the *Globe's* correspondent with the troops, on the march from Fort Qu'Appelle to Clark's Crossing, the General roughed it the same as the men. He is up in the morning at five o'clock, and is always first on parade, in the saddle all day, spends about two hours at the telegraph wire directing the movements of his different divisions and Government business, answers his letters, and directs everything in connection with his immediate command; in fact until Humboldt was reached he never got to bed before 1 a.m., though during most of the time he had a bad cold.

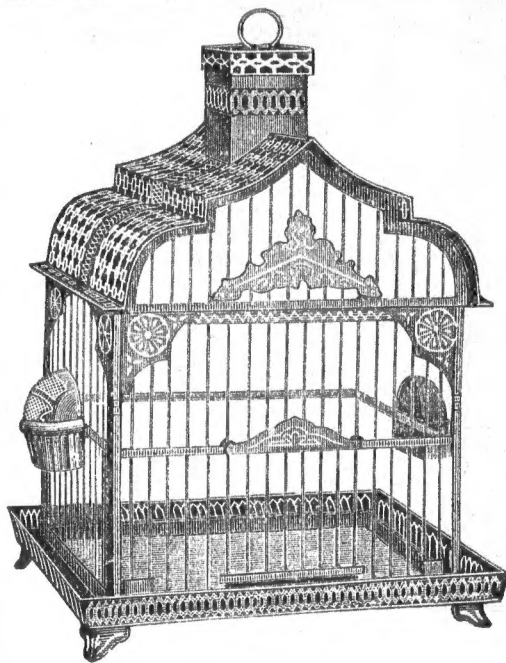
The General's aide-de-camp is Lieut. Wise, of the Scottish Rifles in the Imperial service, but he holds the local rank of Captain while serving with the Dominion militia. Of this gallant young officer we have heard nothing but good opinions. He must have been an active participant in the fight at Fish Creek, where he had two horses shot under him and was slightly wounded.

The picture of the sharpshooters of the Governor-General's Foot Guards on the platform of the railway station at Winnipeg, which should have appeared in this number, was unfortunately crowded out by illustrations of subjects which could not so well be held over. We hope to find room for it in No. 6.

The Toronto stock exchange have voted \$100 to the Red Cross fund.

Mayor Flint of Jamestown, Dakota, has furnished forty teams for use by the Canadian troops against Riel. Mr. Flint is a Canadian, whose heart still lingers with his native land.

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## HINTS FOR "TENDERFEET."

The following practical hints are published in Militia General Orders:

## HINTS FOR MARCHING MEN.

1. Clothes which have become wet with perspiration during the day should not be slept in, but should be hung up to dry and air.
2. At night, non-commissioned officers in charge of tents or huts should be careful not to shut all the ventilators. Sleeping in a vitiated atmosphere tends to produce headache and sickness in the morning.
3. It should be remembered that the foot increases by nearly one-eighth of its size in marching; boots should therefore be proportionately large. The slightest pressure on the great toe soon cripples. Socks should be of wool, free from darns, and worn inside out.
4. Smoking on the march weakens the heart's action, and is liable to produce faintness when the battalion comes to a halt.
5. Spirits taken on the march often distress the breathing, especially if the pace is quick or the road hilly. Tea is the most invigorating drink.
6. Small quantities of food only should be taken at the mid-day halt. A good breakfast should be taken at starting, and a good supper in the evening.
7. After the march some kind of warm drink, tea or coffee, should be taken.
8. The attention of those who are subject to galled feet is directed to the following points: The feet should be hardened by the frequent use of alum baths for a week or two before marching (two tablespoonfuls of powdered alum to be added to sufficient water to cover the feet). On the morning of the march, the feet should be washed, wiped dry, and then rubbed over with soft soap. If blisters occur on the march, the fact should be reported at once. Broken blisters are difficult to deal with.

In regard to the last point, Lord Wolseley, a good authority on campaigning, says, "if there are blisters they should be pricked with a needle or sharp knife, but the skin must not be torn off. Previous to beginning the next day's march the tender places should have soft soap applied to them, or, if it is not to be had, any kind of grease. Whisky or rum and water applied to the feet is the best preventive against blisters." It will be found that a better way than using a knife to let out the water of a blister is by drawing a thread of wool, by means of a needle, through under the skin, and then cutting it off so as to leave ends about an inch long. The atmospheric pressure will in a short time force the fluid out by the wool, which may then be withdrawn, leaving the skin unbroken. It may be added that the Queen's Regulations enjoin captains of companies to see personally, previous to a long march, that the men's toenails are properly cut, and that any case of an in-growing nail is reported to the medical officer. Mr. Robert Sewell, writing to the *Mail*, gives the following sportsman's suggestions for practical care of the boots while campaigning:

Beyond a wound or sickness I can imagine nothing more fatal to a good day's march than an uncomfortable boot, and all will depend on the treatment of the boot at night. No doubt there will be nights when our gallant fellows will be deprived of the comforts of a bivouac fire, but on all occasions when the nature of the ground marched over has resulted in wet boots and a fire can be had at the end of the march, I would recommend that the boots be taken off and dried slowly before the fire, the soldier having first pulled on a pair of dry socks. A boot when dried quickly will become very hard, and to prevent this I have for many years used an article known as Lamb's leather preserver. It is put up in a very portable form, and when well rubbed in will reduce a boot dried almost to the hardness of cast iron to the pliancy of a kid glove. If forced to camp without fire let the boots be taken off and rubbed as dry as possible, then apply the leather preserver and stuff the boots with prairie grass, which will keep the boots in shape and prevent their drying in wrinkles.

In the absence of the special preparation mentioned, beef suet, mutton tallow, lard, or fat of the wild goose or duck will serve as a substitute.

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FIELD FORCES.

As so many of our readers are interested in the subject, we reproduce from the *Winnipeg Sun* the following interview with Mr. McLeod, post-office inspector for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, with regard to the arrangements for supplying the troops:—

"We are doing," he replied, "what we can to facilitate the delivery of all correspondence to the troops at the front and along the line of march. We send the correspondence for those in the Qu'Appelle division to Fort Qu'Appelle, and from that point it is forwarded by runners who are attached to the field force. A separation of letters and papers is made at Winnipeg and Qu'Appelle for the purpose of facilitating the delivery at the front. The Department has sent assistance to the Postmaster at Qu'Appelle for this

purpose. There may, however, be some difficulty in keeping up a daily service, and perhaps it will be less frequent; but everything possible will be done to get the correspondence along."

"What about the Swift Current division?"  
"The regular mail service was only weekly between Moose Jaw and Swift Current and we will keep that up, and furnish the troops in that division by the same means as that adopted for Gen. Middleton's column."

"How about your northern mails?"  
"We are unable to maintain service with either Battleford or Prince Albert. We have not had a mail from Prince Albert for upwards of three weeks. The last mail was dated on the 18th March."

"Have you lost any mail yet?"  
"No. Not so far as we know. I suppose some of our post-offices have fallen into the hands of the rebels, who may have secured some correspondence, but I know of no mails having been captured."

"You must have a large accumulation of mail matter?"

"Yes, there is a large accumulation going west. The mail which left Battleford, going east in March, just got as far as Carlton. It was carried to Prince Albert by the Police when they evacuated Carlton."

"Would you give a list of the post-offices affected by the trouble, as it might relieve persons who expect letters from those points."

"Certainly; they are as follows:—Prince Albert, Kinistino, Puckaholm, Kirkpatrick, Willoughby, Grandin, Stobart, Batoche, Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Carlton, Battleford, Bresslor, and Fort Pitt."

## THE ILLUSTRATED

WAR  
NEWS

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

Grip Printing &amp; Pub. Co., Toronto.

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It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-West Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

Number 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Battle of Duck Lake, March 27th; The Muster of the Tenth Royals and Queen's Own at the Drill Shed, Toronto, March 28th; The Fort at Battleford; The Town of Battleford; The Tenth Royals and Queen's Own marching out of the Drill Shed, Toronto to receive Clothing, etc., Saturday Night, March 28th; Fort Carlton; Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfeet; Pie-a-pot, Chief of the Crees; Cree Indians. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Queen's Own and Tenth Royals for the North-West, March 30th.

Number 2 was issued April 11th, and contained the following illustrations:—

Indian Tepees and Rebel Half-breed; Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.; Prince Albert Settlement; Humboldt; Clarke's Crossing; Ups and Downs; A Welcome Call; Scenes on the Cars en route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carleton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing the Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 65th Battalion (French Canadians) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:—

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Tramp of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R.; Quelling Mutiny of the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Decolation; Marching into Quarters at Fort Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:—

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gatlings; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Reading Battalion Orders in the Drill Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Oulmet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

Copies of any of the above numbers can be obtained from local booksellers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

Future issues will be mailed from the office of publication on date of issue to all persons ordering in advance.

The publishers have an artist accompanying the expedition, and many of the above illustrations are from his sketches.

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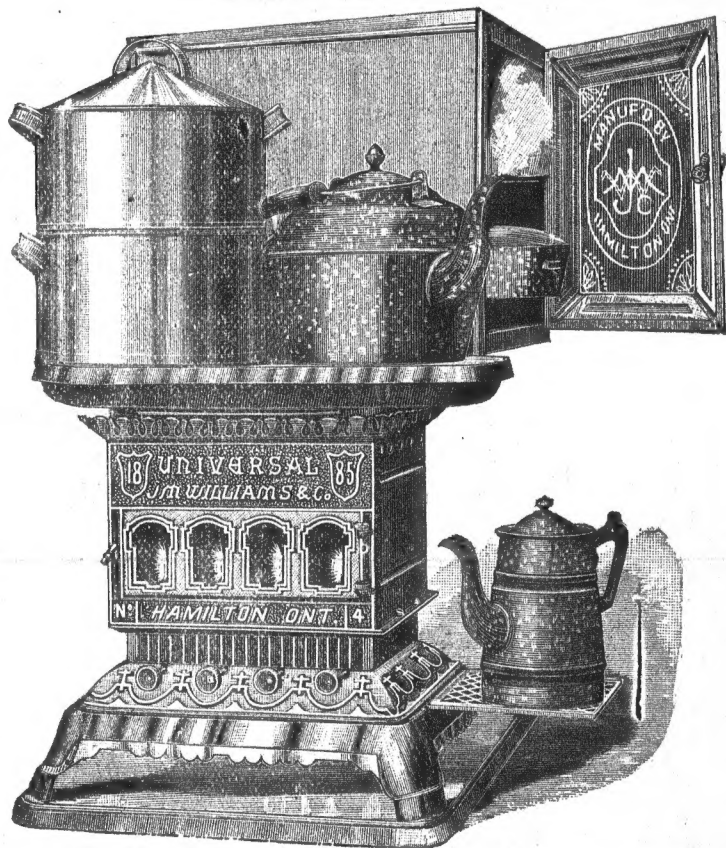
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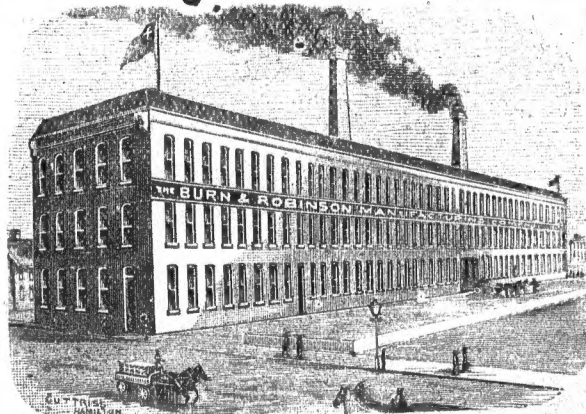
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